

Frequency Down Conversion.

100 →

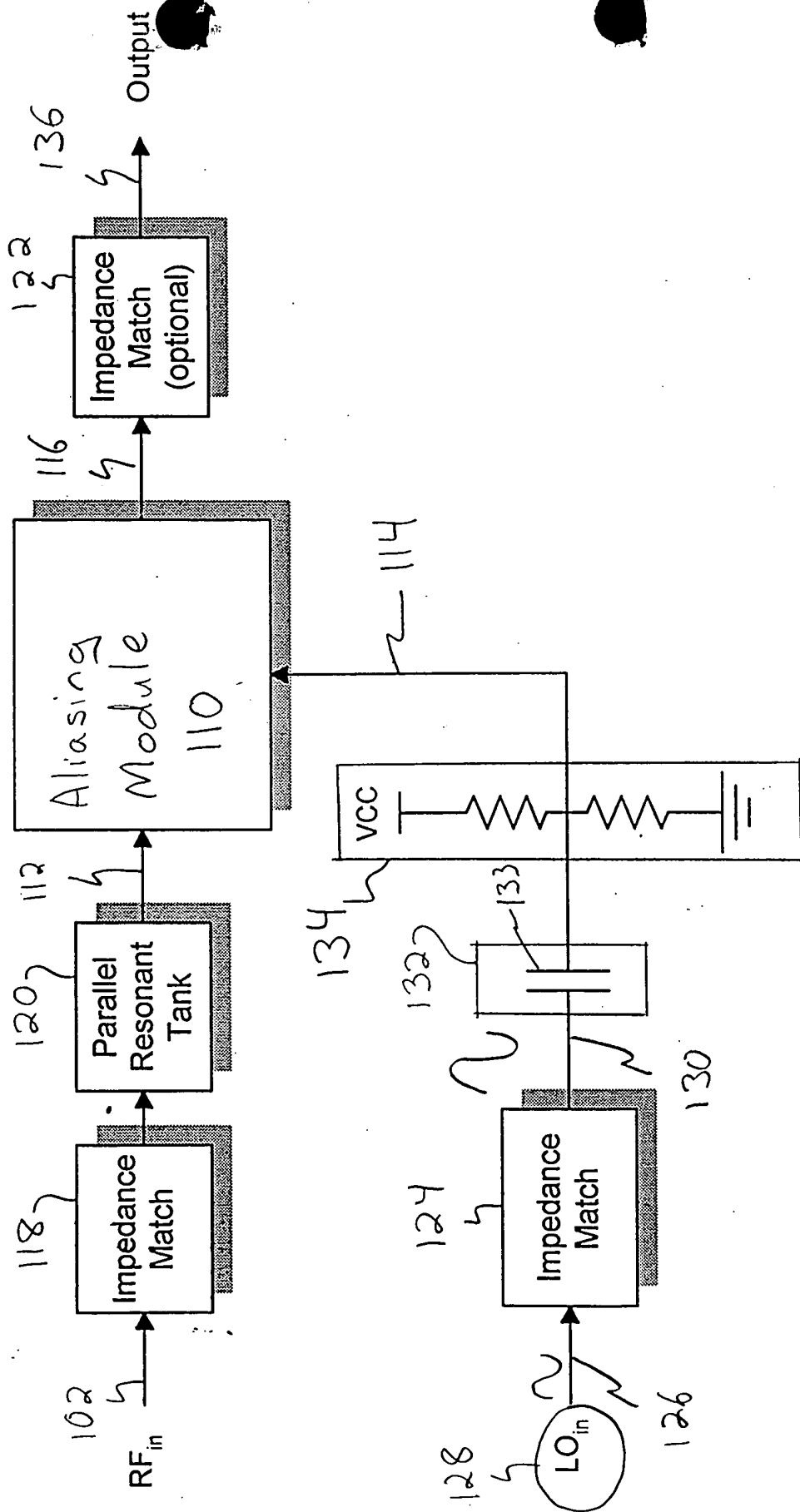


FIG. 1

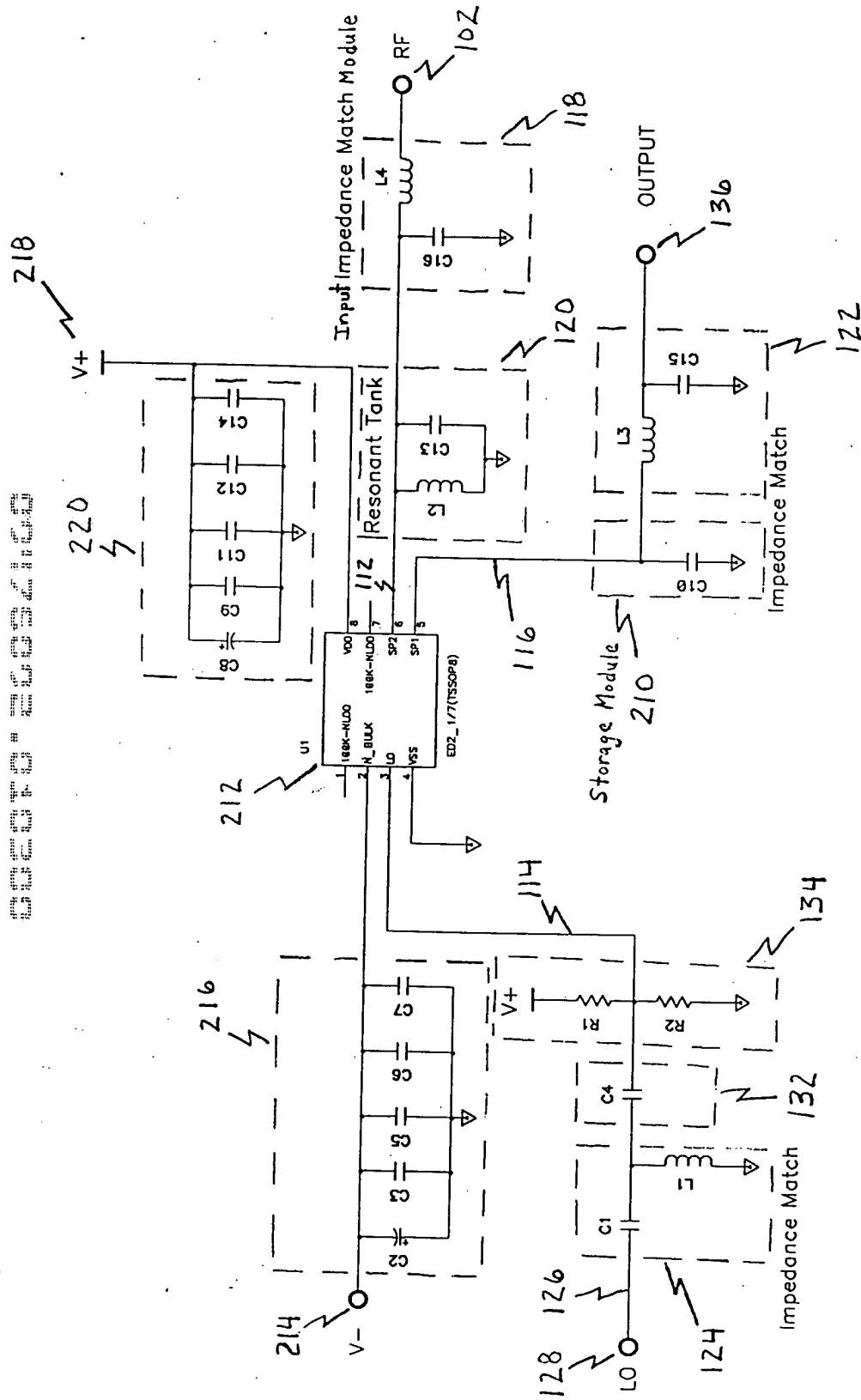


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

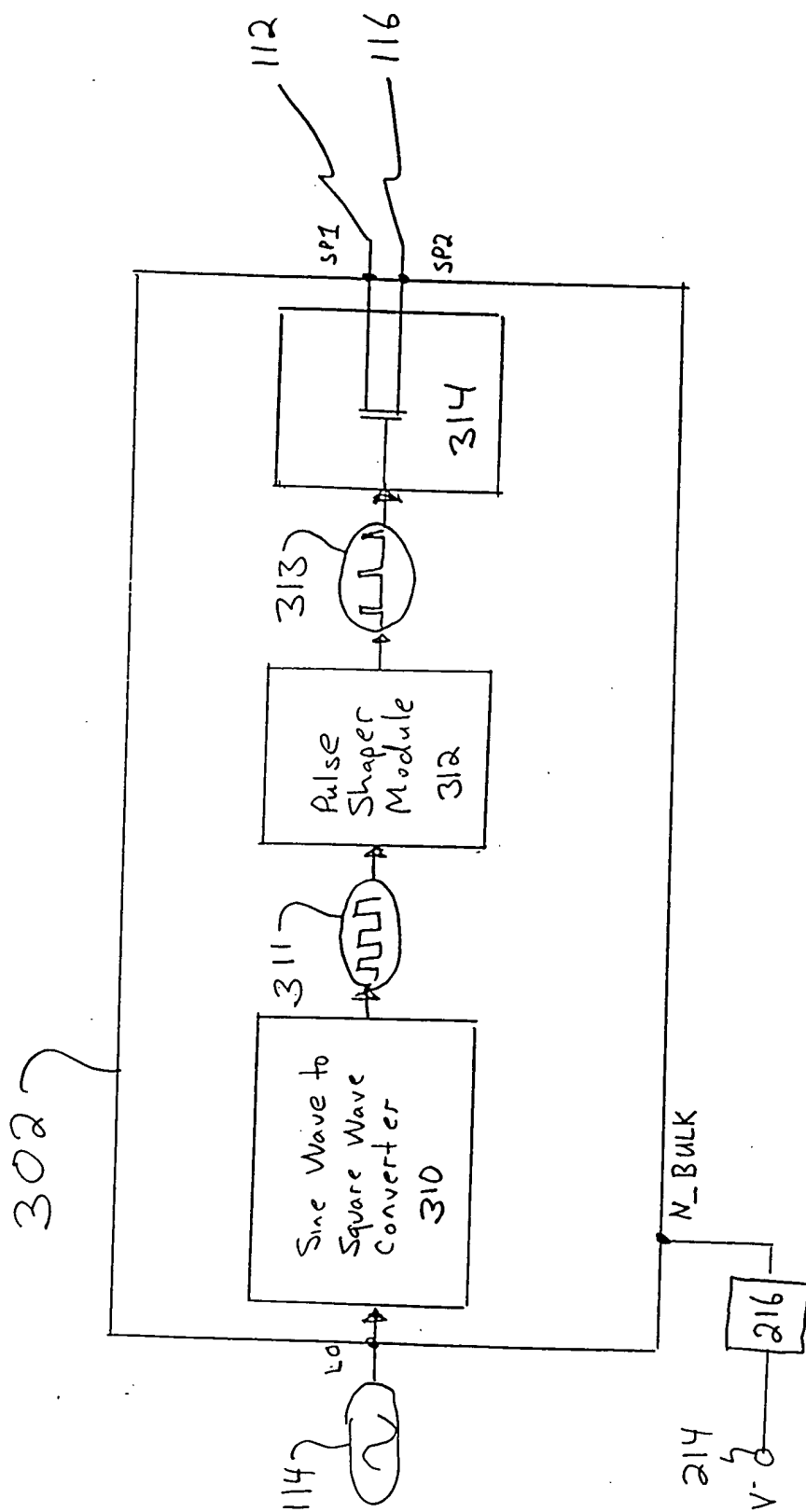


FIG. 3

402

410

Aliasing an FM signal at an aliasing rate substantially equal to the frequency of the FM signal or substantially equal to a sub-harmonic thereof.

412

Adjusting the aliasing rate in accordance with frequency changes on the FM signal to maintain the aliasing rate substantially equal to the frequency of the FM signal - even as the FM signal changes frequency.

414

Outputting a demodulated baseband information signal.

416

(optional)

Compensating for phase delays and/or other characteristics of the loop in order to maintain bandwidth and stability for the loop.

FIG. 4

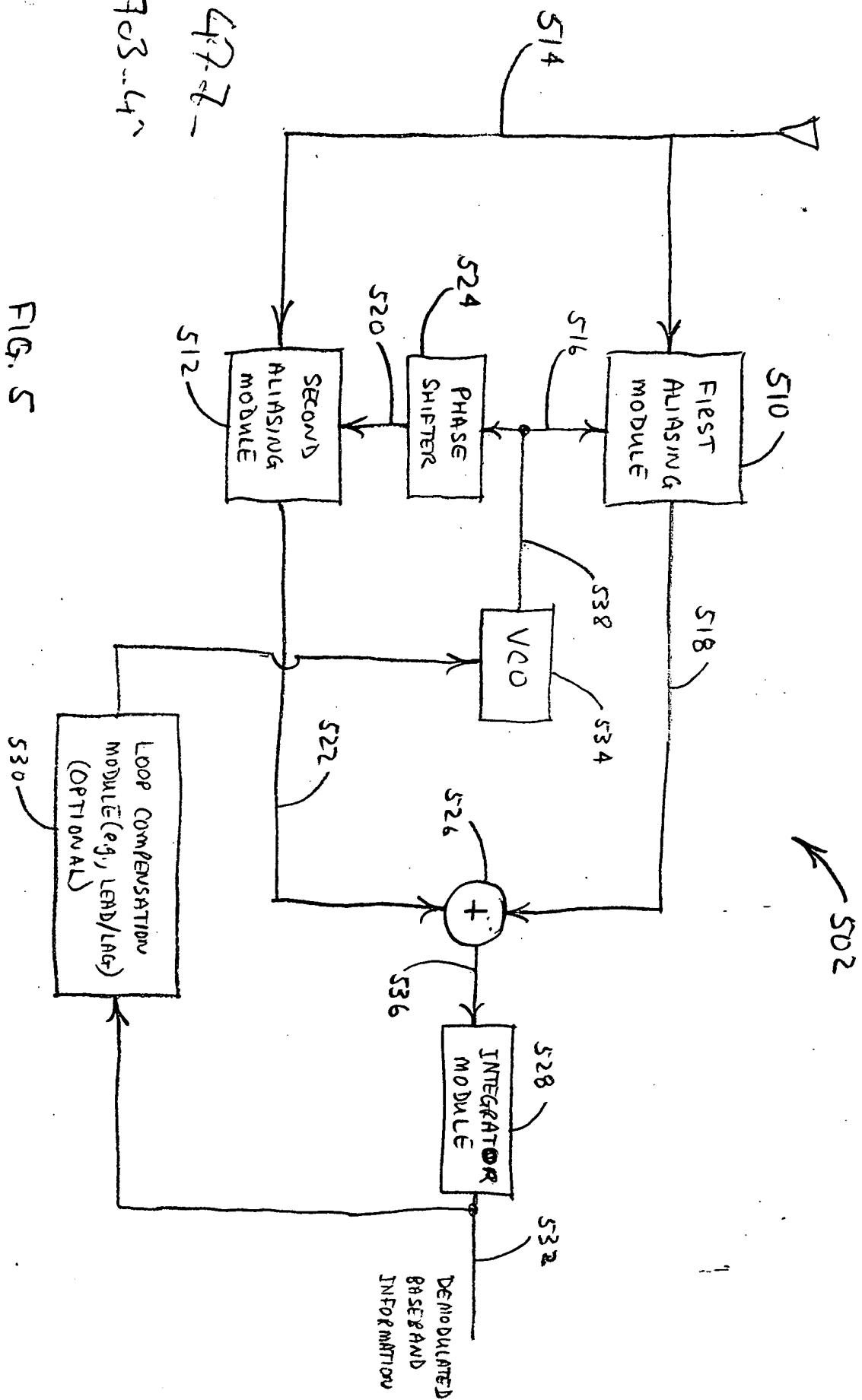
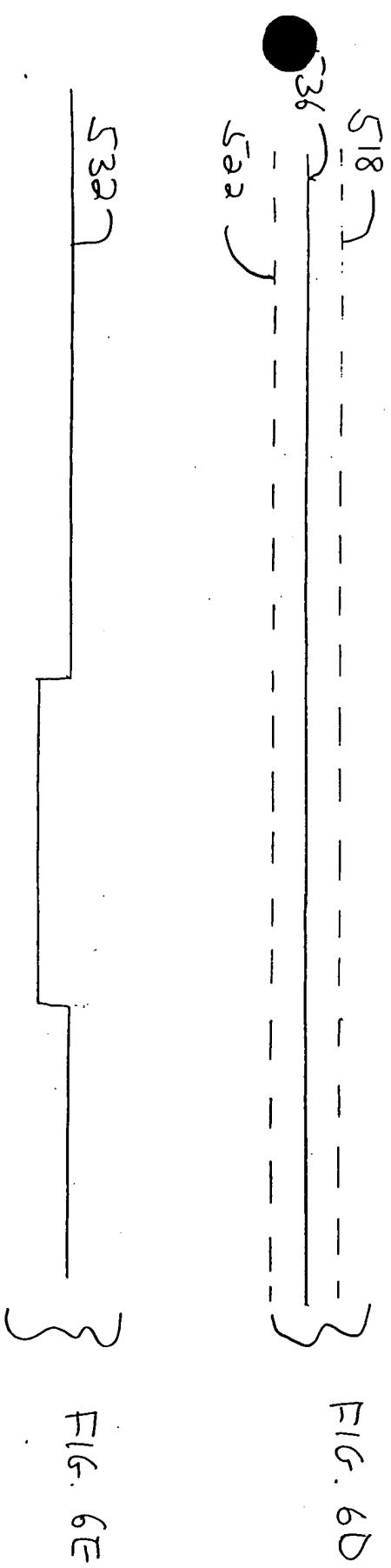
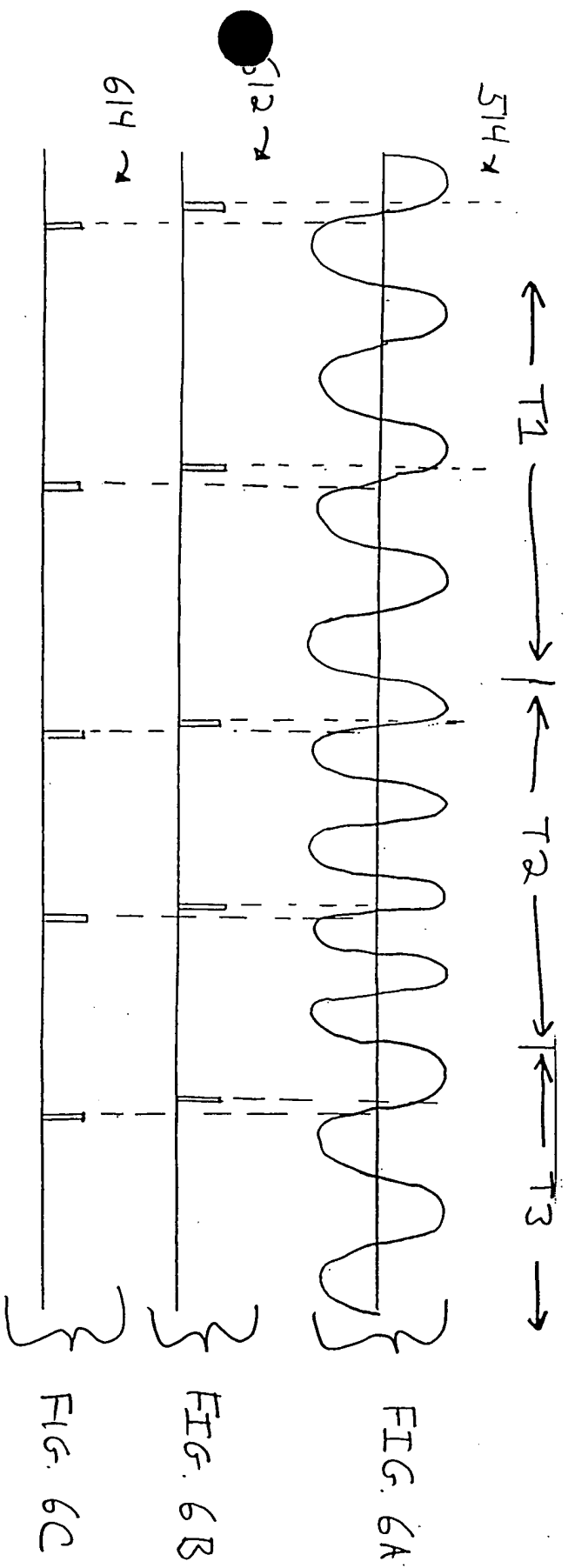


FIG. 5

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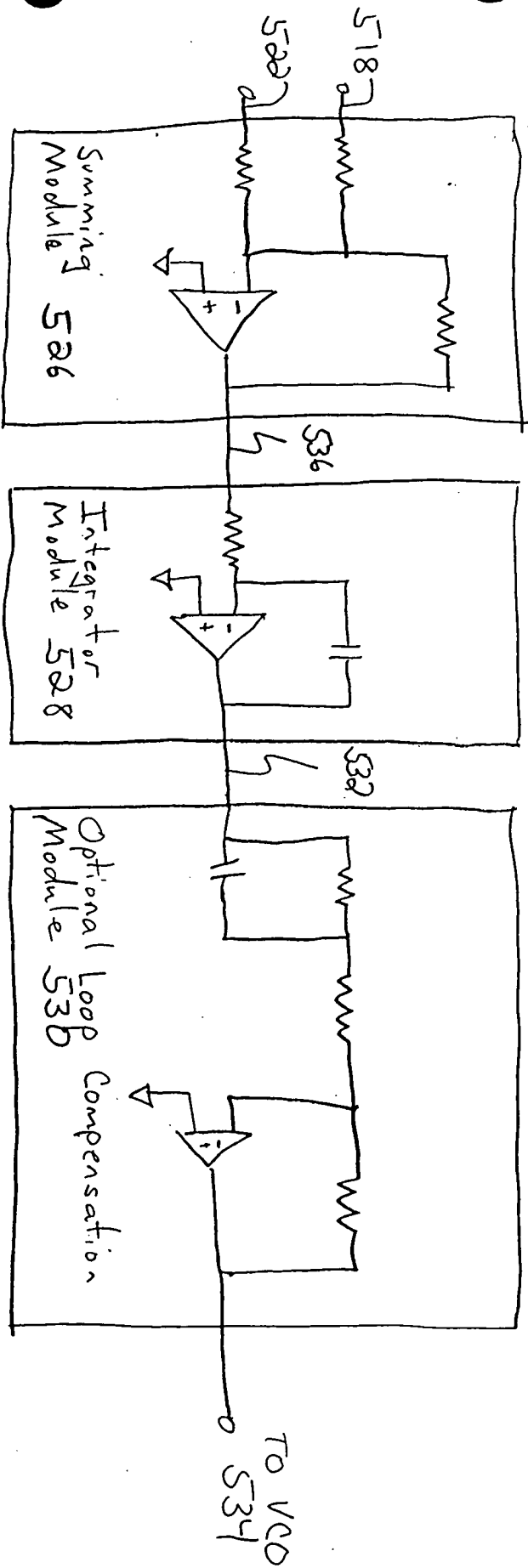


FIG. 7

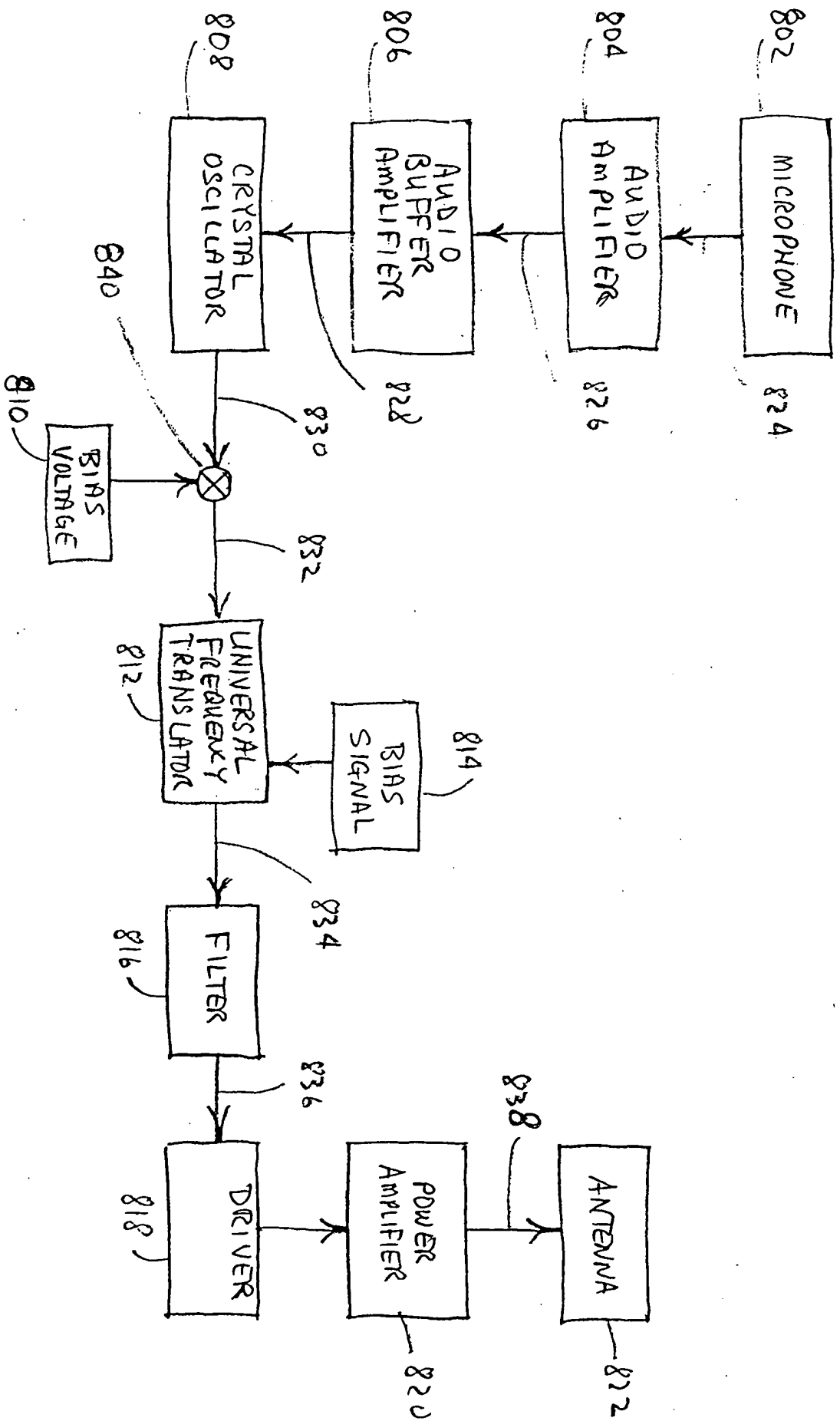


FIG. 8

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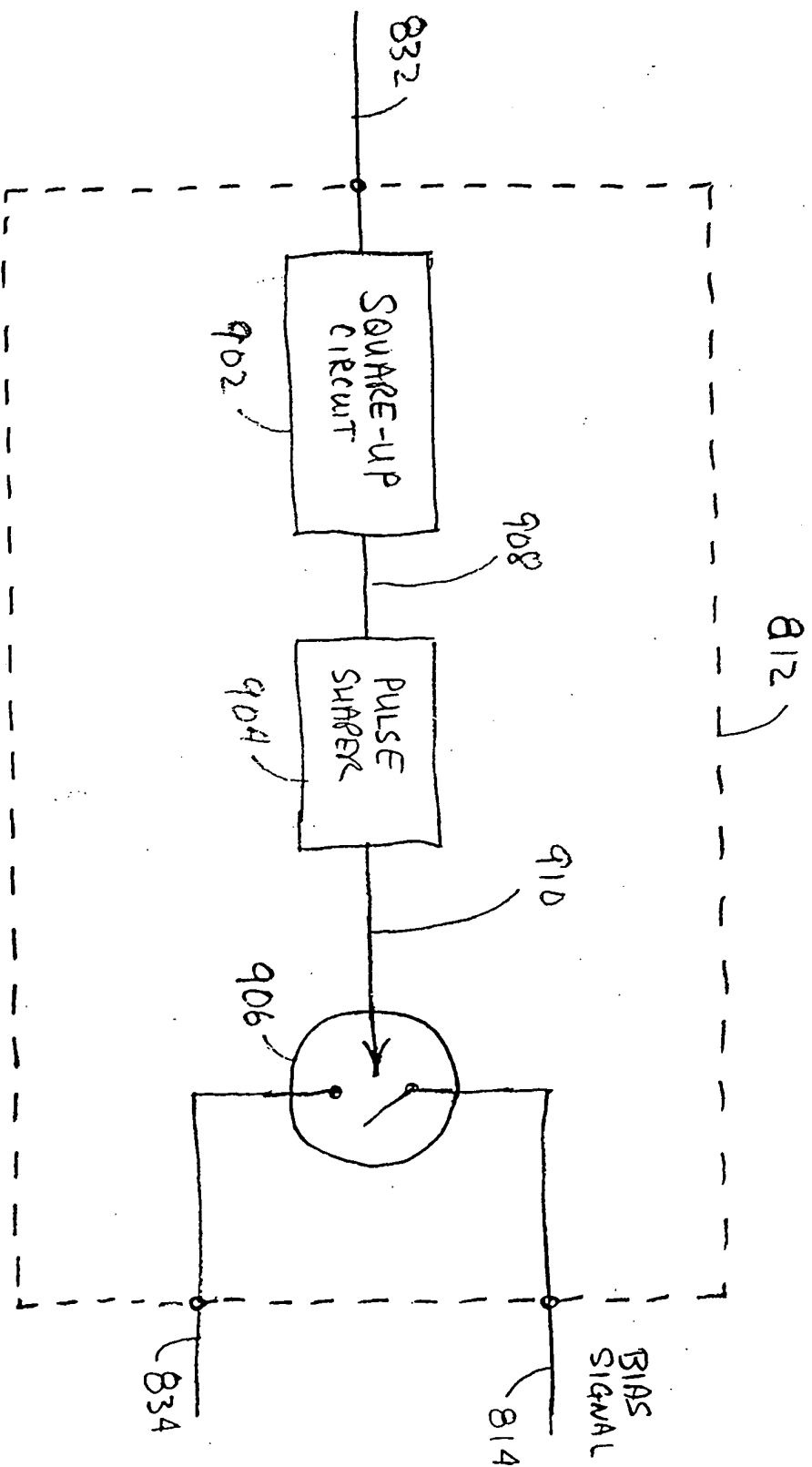


FIG. 9

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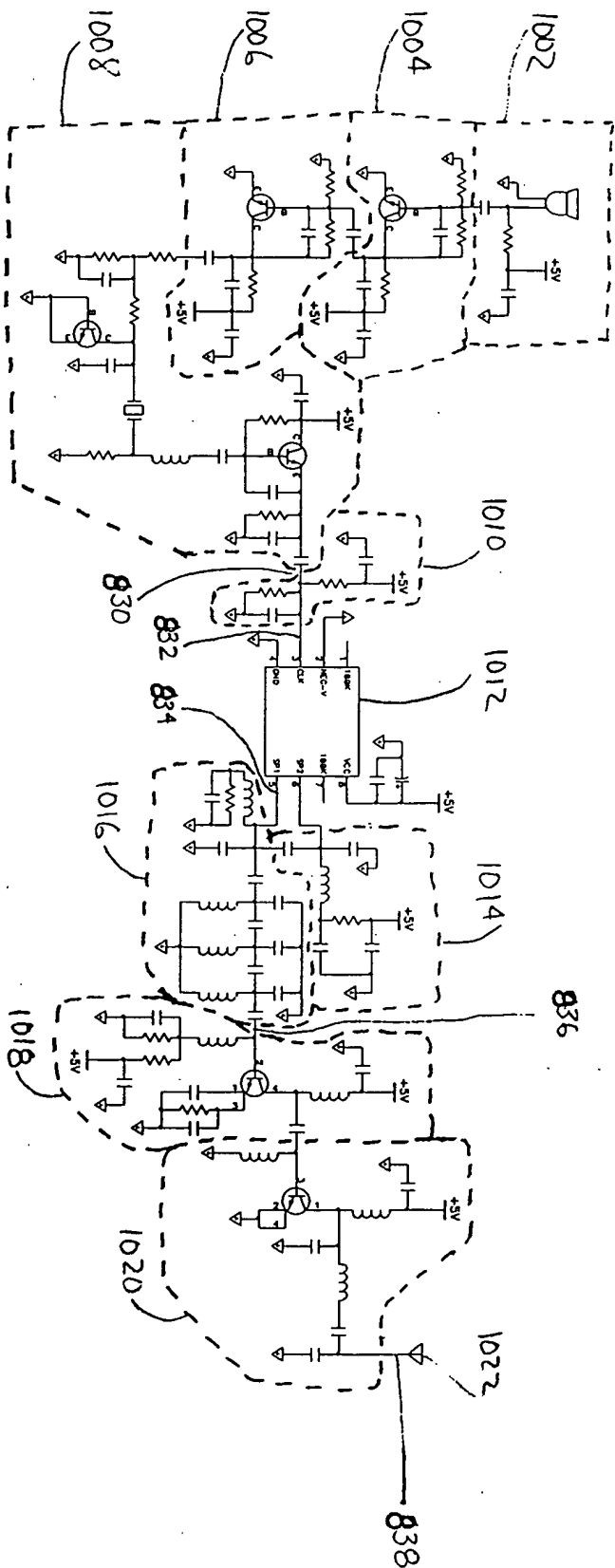


FIG. 10

1744,025

The		465 MHz. Transmitter (+20 dBm. Power Output).	
Size	Number		
C			
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Revision	XRT-465.1ch	Sheet	1 of 1

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a 465 MHz transmitter circuit. The circuit includes a power amplifier stage (1002), a driver stage (1004), and a push-pull output stage (1006, 1008). The output stage is connected to an antenna (836) and a matching network (838). The circuit is powered by a +5V supply. Various components are labeled with reference numerals: 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 830, 832, 834, 836, and 838.

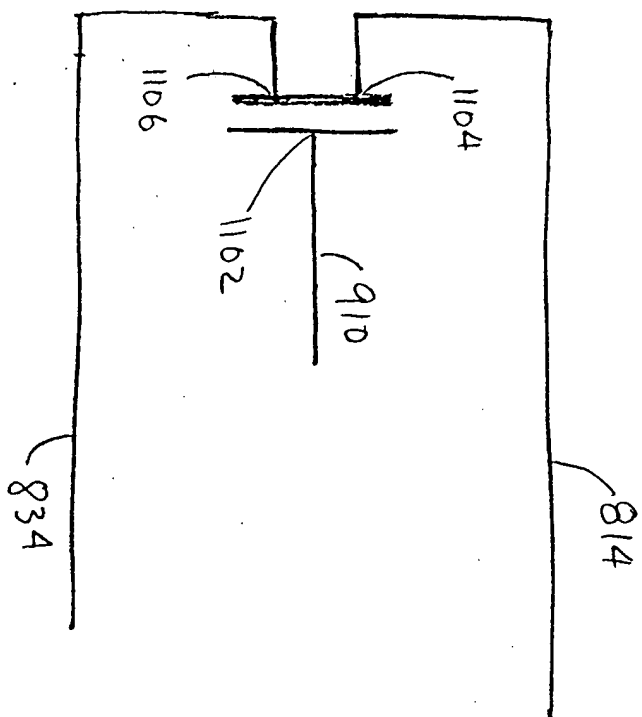


FIG. 11

30475033 0340300

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